Appendix 1 – Overview of U.S. Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Production in 2009 and Statistics on Major Commodities

Available Statistics

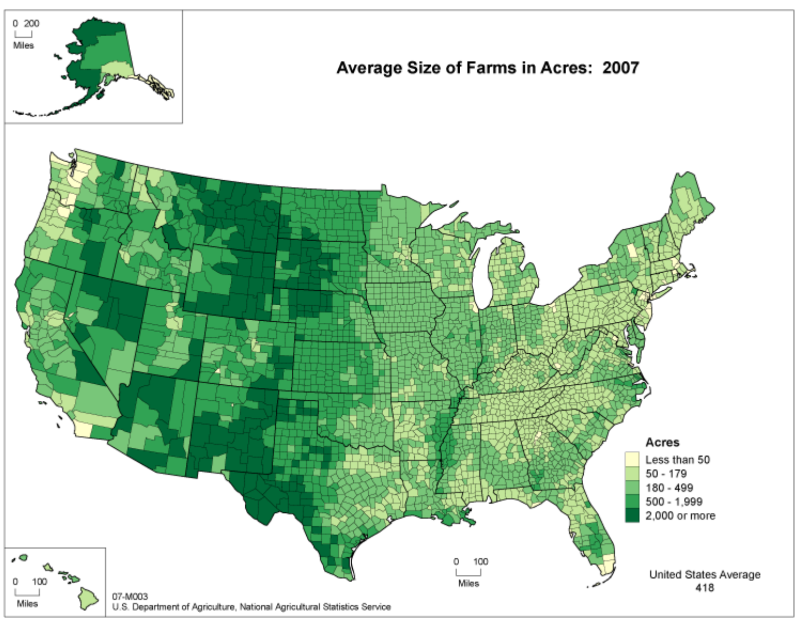
Official statistics for U.S. livestock, poultry, and aquaculture populations are published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). These statistics are based on the Census of Agriculture conducted every 5 years (e.g., 2002 and 2007) and sample surveys conducted monthly, quarterly, or annually as determined by the particular commodity.

The Census of Agriculture, which is a complete enumeration of the entire agricultural segment of the economy, is the only source of detailed, county-level data of all farms and ranches in all 50 States selling or intending to sell agricultural products worth $1,000 or more in a year. Census 2007 reports are available at: (http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/).

The massive data-collecting, editing, and summarizing effort required to prepare the Census naturally results in a publication lag. Sample survey estimates and final Census reports rarely show exactly the same numbers. However, the ongoing sample surveys provide the most up-to-date statistics between the Census years and are themselves subject to revision when current-year estimates are made. For these reasons, statistics in the 2008 Animal Health Report for one year compared to similar statistics published for 2008 in the 2009 Animal Health Report, may not always match.

Number of Farms

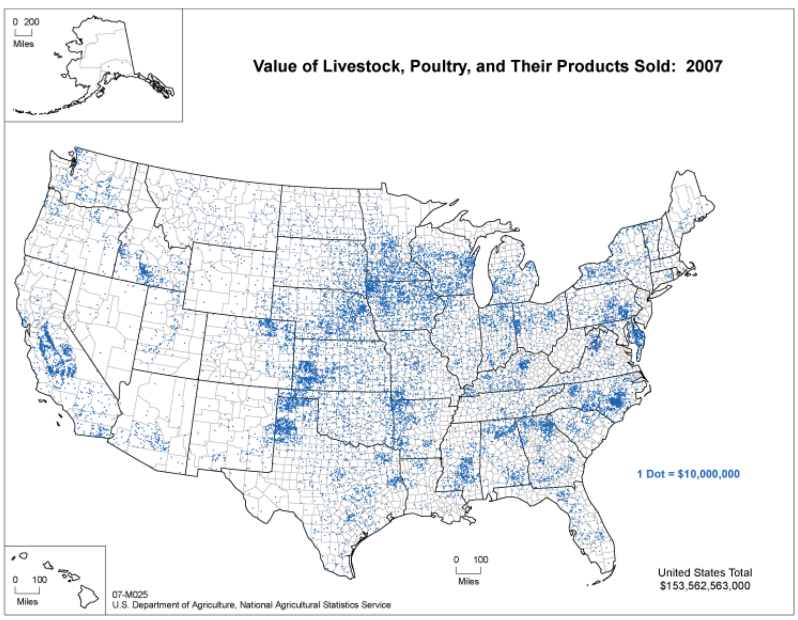
Estimates for the number of U.S. farms were based on the definition of a farm as "any establishment from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would be normally sold during the year." In general, there were fewer farms in the western half of the United States; however, western farms and ranches were generally larger than those in the eastern half of the United States as reported by the 2007 Census of Agriculture (map 1). A higher percentage of land area in the Central United States was dedicated to land in farms. In 2009, there were 2.2 million farms, virtually unchanged from 2008. Total land in farms was 919.8 million acres in 2009, which represents a decrease from 110,000 acres in 2008. The average farm size was 418 acres in 2009, unchanged from the previous year.



Map 1

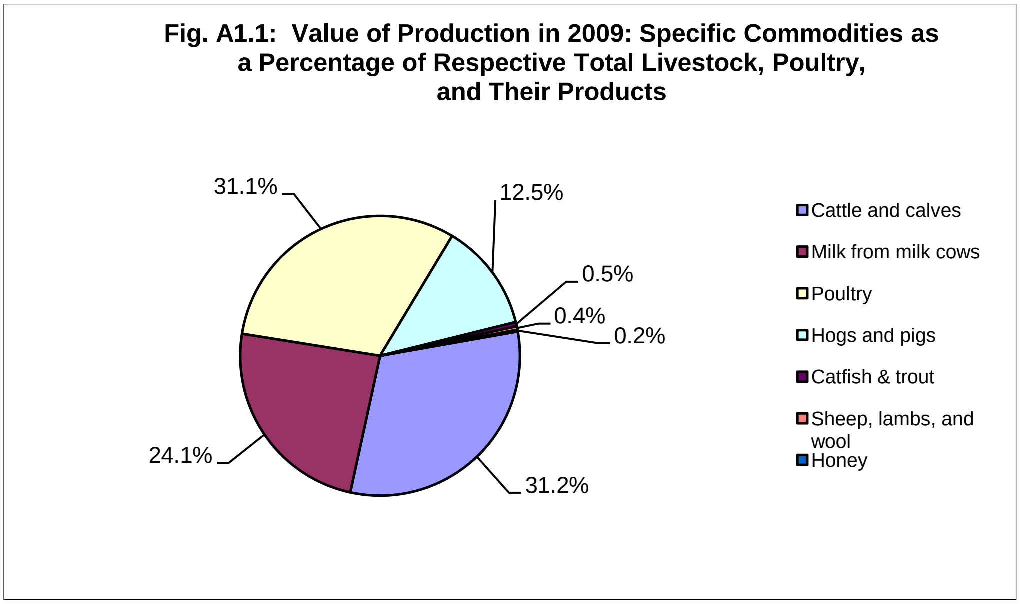
Relative Magnitude of Industries, by Value of Production

The 2007 Census of Agriculture showed the Central and Eastern States had a higher value of livestock and poultry compared with the Western States (map 2). In recent years, the total value of production has been split nearly equally between crop and livestock (and poultry) production. In the 2007 Census of Agriculture, 51.7 percent of total value of production came from livestock and poultry. The coastal areas and North Central portions of the United States generally made a smaller livestock and poultry contribution to the total market value. These areas had heavy concentrations of crop, fruit, and vegetable products.



Map 2

Table A1.1 shows that poultry contributed 31.1 percent of the total value of livestock, poultry, and their products (fig. A1.1). Table A1.2 identifies specific major livestock, poultry, and crop commodity values for 2009. Livestock and poultry accounted for less than half the total value of production (39.2 percent).

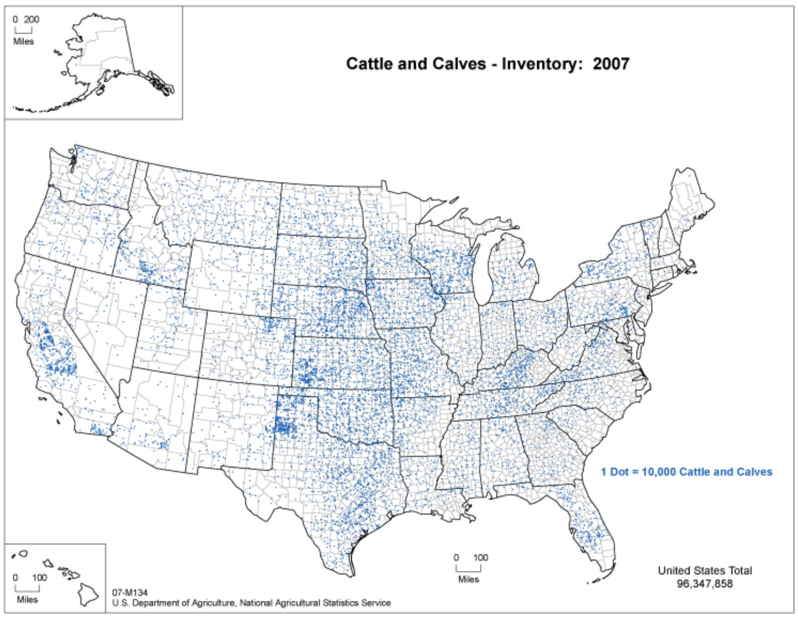


Introduction to the Livestock, Poultry, and Aquaculture Industries

In 2009, almost half the farms in the United States had cattle and calves (950,000). (USDA defines a cattle operation as any place having one or more head of cattle on hand at any time during the year.) Only a small number of cattle operations (65,000) were dairies (milk production). The value of production for cattle and calves was roughly $31.8 billion. In addition, the value of milk production was about $24.5 billion, 30.2 percent lower than in 2008. The poultry industries were the next largest commodity in the United States, with production valued at around $31.6 billion. Numbers were roughly similar for operations with hogs and operations with sheep (71,450 and 82,000, respectively), although the comparative values of production were dissimilar (table A1.1).

Cattle and Calves (Beef and Dairy)

The Nation's nearly 100 million cattle and calves (beef and dairy) are dispersed widely across the country, with a greater concentration generally in the Central States (map 3).



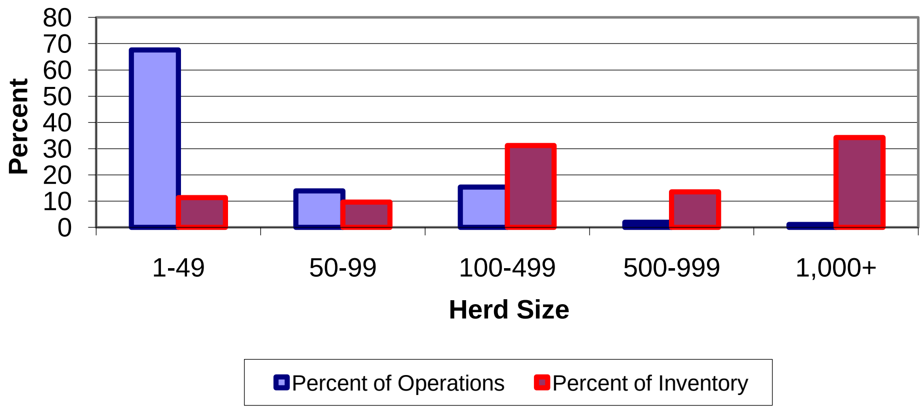
Map 3

Overall, the number of cattle and calves in the United States increased from 30.1 million in 1869 reaching a peak at 132.0 million in 1975. In the last 3 years, the Nation's inventory of cattle and calves has seen a steady decline to 93.7 million on January 1, 2010.

The number of operations with cattle (or calves) has declined steadily during the past 15 years, from 1.2 million in 1995 to 950,000 in 2009. A similar decline has also occurred in the number of beef cow operations, from 897,660 in 1995 to 753,000 in 2009. The decrease in the number of cattle operations is due primarily to the decline in the number of operations with fewer than 50 head of cattle.

In 2009, small cattle operations (1–49 head) accounted for 67.6 percent of all operations but only 11.4 percent of the total inventory of cattle and calves. Large operations (1,000 or more head) accounted for just 1.1 percent of all operations but accounted for 34.2 percent of the total U.S. inventory of cattle and calves (fig. A1.2, table A1.3).

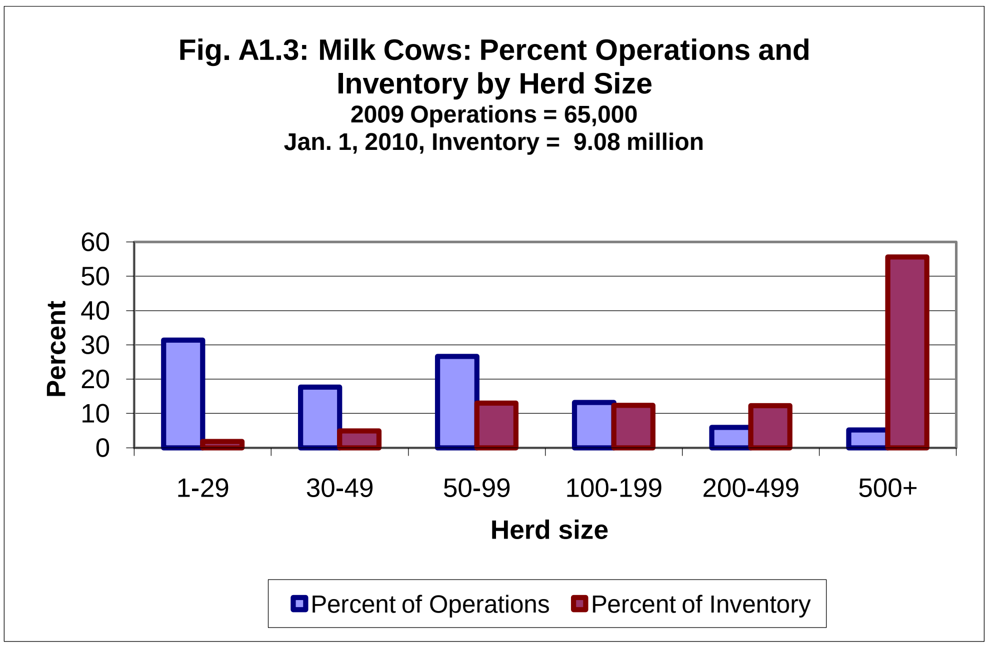
Fig. A1.2: Cattle and Calves: Percent Operations and Inventory by Herd Size
2009 Operations = 950,000
Jan. 1, 2010, Inventory = 93.70 million



Milk Cows—Dairy

In the United States, milk cows are concentrated in California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and States in the Northeast.

The U.S. population of milk cows has remained relatively stable over the last 10 years; however, the January 1, 2010, inventory of 9.1 million head was down 3 percent from the previous year. Over the previous decade the number of milk cows has remained rather stable, ranging from 9.0 to 9.3 million. In contrast, the number of operations with milk cows in 2009 (65,000) was only 58.6 percent of the number of operations in 1999 (110,855). Large operations (500 or more milk cows) were a small percentage of all operations, but a large percentage of the total number of milk cows (fig. A1.3).



Annual milk production per cow increased from 17,763 pounds in 1999 to 20,576 pounds in 2009, a 16-percent increase. Table A1.4 documents dairy production for 2008 and 2009.

Beef Cows

Beef cows are distributed widely across the United States. In general, however, States in the central part of the Nation have a higher number of beef cows.

The declining trend in the number of beef cows (31.4 million, down 1 percent from January 1, 2009) follows the overall trend shown for the total inventory of cattle and calves. Essentially, inventory levels have remained stable over the last decade. Beef cows accounted for 77.6 percent of the total cow inventory on January 1, 2010.

In 2009, 753,000 operations in the United States had beef cows. The number of operations with beef cows has declined gradually since 1996 (1 to 2 percent per year). This decrease is most notable in the number of small operations (1–49 head). Following a common trend seen in other livestock commodities, the population of beef cows on large operations (100 or more head) has increased and now accounts for 54.6 percent of total U.S. beef cow inventory as of January 1, 2010 (table A1.5). These large operations account for only 9.7 percent of all beef cow operations in the United States but have more than one-half the total beef cow inventory.

Cattle on Feed

Cattle on feed are fed a ration of grain or other concentrate in preparation for slaughter, and the majority are in feedlots in States with large grain supplies.

On January 1, 2010, three States (Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas) accounted for over one-half (55.5 percent) of the inventory of cattle on feed in all feedlots. Large numbers of cattle on feed are in relatively few feedlots; 128 feedlots (0.1 percent of all feedlots) accounted for 39.6 percent of the total U.S. cattle-on-feed inventory (table A1.6). Inventory numbers in feedlots typically reach high points in December, January, and February and low points in August and September because of the seasonal availability of grazing resources and the predominance of spring-born calves. As a result, commercial cattle slaughter typically reaches a high point in May and June. Steers and heifers accounted for 79.5 percent of 2009 federally-inspected cattle slaughter. Of the 33.3 million head of commercially inspected cattle slaughter, 98.3 percent were federally-inspected (table A1.14).

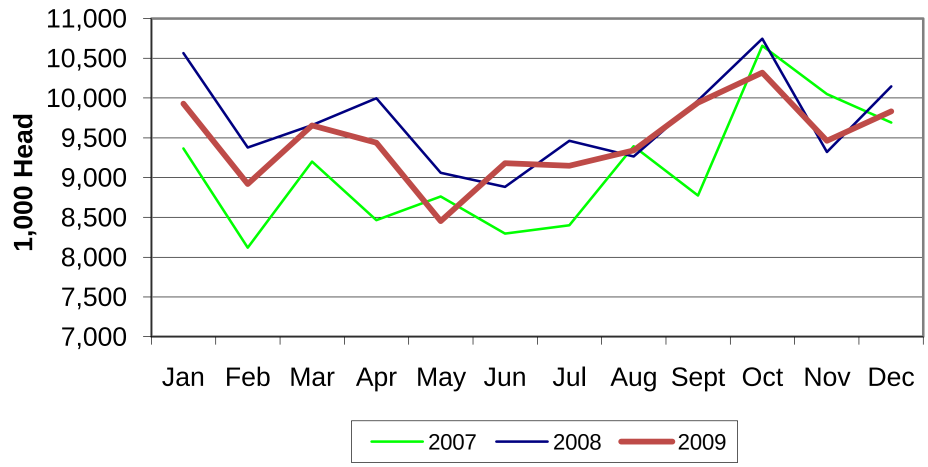
Hogs

Historically, hog production has been most common in the upper Midwest. On December 1, 2009, Iowa, the largest hog-producing State, had 29.4 percent of the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs. During the past two decades, North Carolina has increased its production and is now the Nation's second-largest hog-producing State, with 14.7 percent of the inventory. The practice of shipping pigs from production areas (e.g., North Carolina) to grower–finisher areas in the upper Midwest continued in 2009.

In the United States, hog and pig inventory levels are estimated and published quarterly (December, March, June, and September). Over the past decade, the U.S. inventory of all hogs and pigs has fluctuated from quarter to quarter. During the period from 1996 to 2001, a greater degree of change was shown from quarter to quarter, compared with the quarter-to-quarter variation shown in the last 5 years. Typically, inventory numbers reach a low point on March 1 and peak on September 1. The number kept for breeding decreased by 6.1 percent during the last decade to 5.85 million head on December 1, 2009.

In 2 of the last 3 years, the number of hogs slaughtered commercially reached a low point in June, then increased until peaking in October (fig. A1.4) in preparation for the holiday season. Commercial hog slaughter totaled 113.6 million head in 2009, 2 percent lower than 2008.

Fig. A1.4: Hogs: U.S. Commercial Slaughter, by Month, 2007-09



The number of operations with hogs (and pigs) declined steadily during the past decade, decreasing by 28.3 percent over the last 10 years (since 1999). The majority of hog operations (70.5 percent) had fewer than 100 head, but these operations accounted for only 0.9 percent of the inventory. During the past decade, there has been a steady increase in the number of large operations (5,000 or more head), with the exception of a slight decline in 2003. Large operations

(4.1 percent of all operations) now maintain more than half (62.0 percent) of the U.S. hog inventory.

In 2009, the United States had 71,450 hog operations with a production value of $12.8 billion (table A1.7).

Sheep and Goats

The U.S. sheep industry is located primarily in the Western and Central States. Typically, the Western States are characterized by large range flocks, whereas those in the Central and Eastern States are mostly small, fenced flocks.

The number of sheep has declined steadily since the late 1980s (10.9 million head in 1988) with the exception of a brief peak in inventory in 1990 (11.4 million head); however, there were small increases noted on both January 1, 2005, and January 1, 2006, followed by decreases on January 1 of the next 4 years. Total sheep and lamb inventory on January 1, 2010, was 5.63 million head.

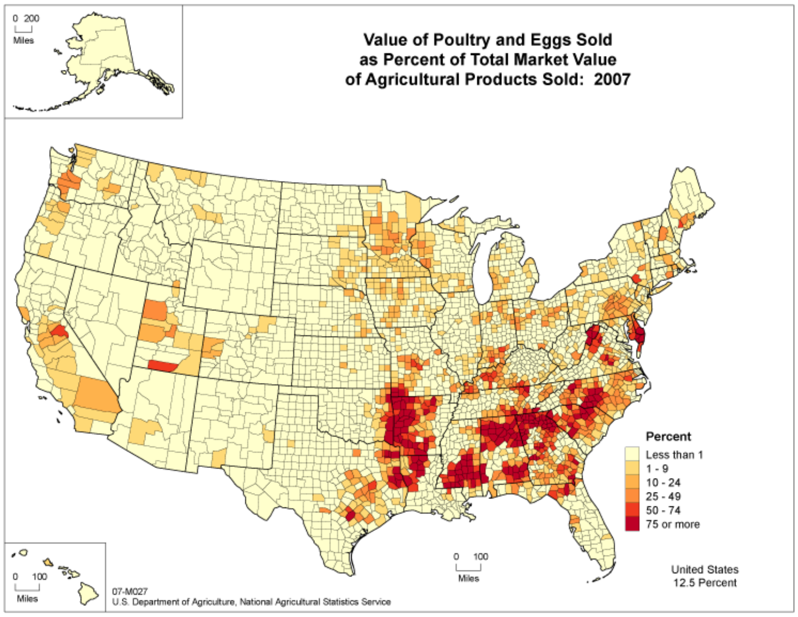
The number of operations with sheep since the late 1980s has declined gradually, from 113,640 in 1987 to 82,000 in 2009. However, only a 1-percent decrease was shown between 2008 and 2009.

Over one-third of the sheep and lamb inventory (36.2 percent) is located on small operations (1-99 head); 93.7 percent of the 82,000 total operations had fewer than 100 head of sheep and lambs (table A1.8). Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter totaled 2.5 million head in 2009. Slaughter typically peaks in March or April.

There were 3.04 million goats in the United States on January 1, 2010, which represents a 1-percent decrease from the January 1, 2009, population. Breeding goats accounted for 2.5 million head and there were 518,000 market goats and kids. Breeding goats were comprised of 1.9 million does, 185,000 bucks, and 467,000 replacement kids under 1 year old. The number of kids born during 2009 was estimated at 1.94 million head. The number of Angora goats decreased 18.9 percent, while the number of milk goats increased 6.0 percent (150,000 and 355,000 head, respectively). Meat and other goats totaled 2.5 million head, which was down 0.4 percent from 2009.

Poultry Industries

The poultry industries are economically important to the Eastern States—especially the Southeastern States (map 4). The value of poultry and eggs is a high percentage of the total value of agricultural products sold in these States. In terms of value of production, the broiler segment of the poultry industries dominates other segments—eggs, turkeys, and chickens (excluding broilers). Broilers account for over two-thirds of the value of production (fig. A1.5). The quantity of production for each segment has increased rapidly over the past 50 years.



Map 4

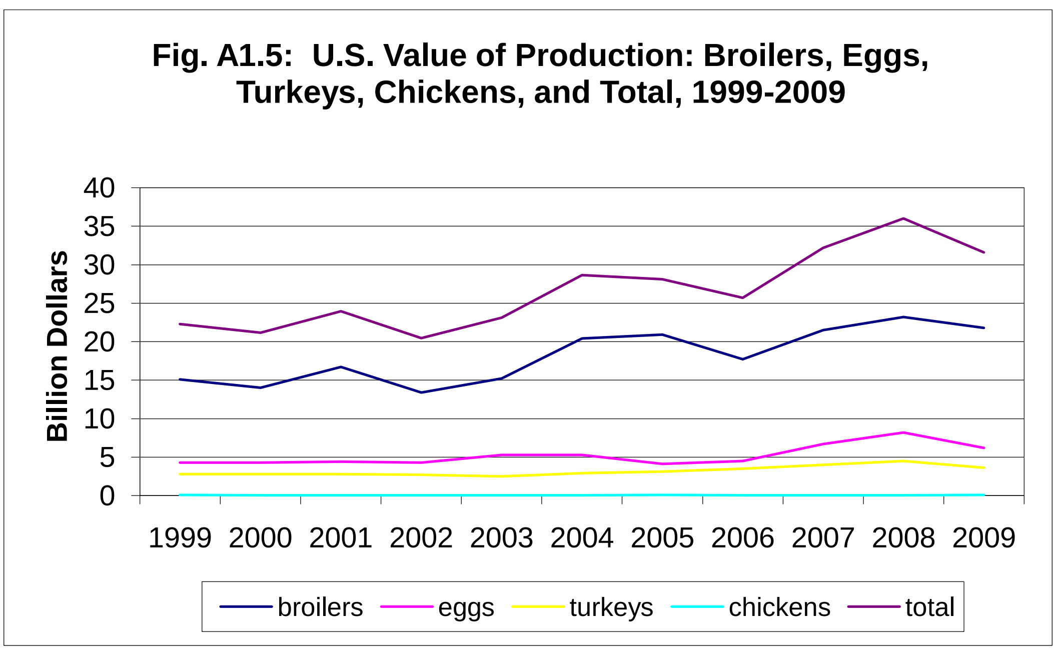


Fig. A1.5: U.S. Value of Production: Broilers, Eggs, Turkeys, Chickens, and Total, 1999-2009

Broiler production is concentrated heavily in the Southeast, whereas layers are dispersed more widely over the Central and Eastern States.

Turkey production is concentrated in the eastern half of the United States. Arkansas and North Carolina accounted for 26.1 percent of the 247 million turkeys raised in 2009. In addition, Minnesota had a large number of turkeys raised, but the individual State estimate was not published due to disclosure reasons.

The broiler and layer industries are characterized by a relatively small number of large companies. USDA does not provide annual estimates of the number of companies or production sites. The value of broiler production was 69.0 percent of the $31.6 billion poultry industries' production in 2009. Egg production accounted for 19.5 percent of the total value of production (table A1.9).

Hatchery statistics for 2009 include 9.12 billion broiler-type chickens hatched, 468 million egg-type chicks hatched, and 282 million poults hatched in turkey hatcheries. The collective capacity of the 317 chicken hatcheries on January 1, 2010, was 898 million eggs, and the capacity of the 51 turkey hatcheries was 38.3 million eggs.

More than 99 percent of total U.S. poultry slaughter of the major species is done in federally-inspected slaughter plants.

In 2009, approximately 310 plants slaughtered poultry under Federal inspection. Young chickens were slaughtered in 34 States and young turkeys were slaughtered in 27 States.

Slaughter of young chickens[1] accounted for 85.5 percent of the total live weight of poultry slaughtered in 2009. The average live weight of young chickens slaughtered has steadily increased over the previous decade, ranging from 4.99 pounds in 1999 to 5.59 pounds in 2009.

Equine Industry

Statistics on the demographics of the U.S. equine industry are sparse. USDA does not have an equine statistics program; the only estimates available for the entire domestic equine population date from 1998 and 1999.

The 2007 Census of Agriculture estimated 4.03 million horses and ponies reported on 575,942 farms. There is a broad and even distribution of horses and ponies across the United States. The 2007 Census also reported 283,806 mules, burros, and donkeys located on 99,746 farms. *Note:* These estimates do not include equids on nonfarm places. The current definition of a farm, first used in 1974, is a place that could or did actually sell $1,000 of agricultural products annually. In addition, as of 1987 any operation that has five or more equids (other than commercial enterprises such as race tracks) qualifies as a farm, even if it has no other agricultural activity.

The Census figures may be compared with the last statistics published by USDA for equine inventories on all places. As of January 1, 1998, the inventory of equids on both farms and nonfarms totaled 5.25 million head. A year later, that figure was 5.32 million head (table A1.9).

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[1] Young chickens are commercially grown broilers, fryers, and other young, immature birds (e.g., roasters and capons).

In addition, 39.1 percent of the January 1, 1998, total was estimated to be on nonfarm locations. The estimated value of equine sales was $1.64 billion for 1997 and $1.75 billion for 1998.

USDA publishes no estimates for the number of all operations with equids and collects no information by size of equid operation for the United States.

Fish and Other Aquaculture Products

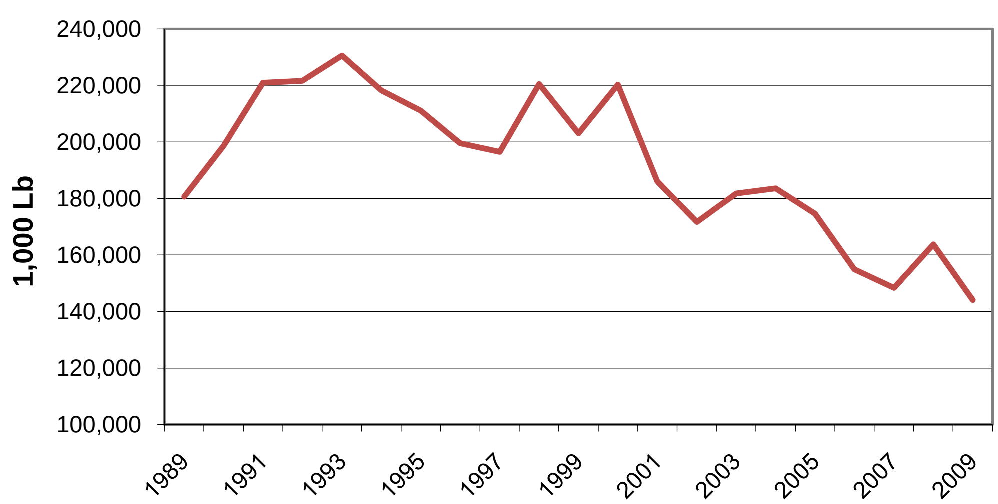
The 2007 Census of Agriculture estimated the value of aquaculture products (domestic farm-raised) sold at $1.4 billion or about 1 percent of the total $153.6 billion sales for all livestock, poultry, and their products in the United States. Combined catfish and trout sold accounted for 47.1 percent of the $1.4 billion total. NASS collects information on the catfish and trout industries through monthly catfish processing surveys, semiannual catfish production surveys, and an annual trout survey (table A1.11). Domestic catfish production in 2009 was concentrated in the Southern States, with Mississippi accounting for 52.8 percent of total sales. The total value of catfish sales for 2009 was $372.6 million, which was down 9.1 percent from 2009 (table A1.11). Food-size catfish accounted for 94.5 percent of total sales.

Domestic trout production was dispersed more widely across the United States. Idaho accounted for 47.2 percent of total value of fish sold, followed by North Carolina at 9.3 percent and California at 6.9 percent. The total value of all trout sales, both fish and eggs, was $84.4 million in 2009—a decrease of 2.6 percent from 2008.

Honey Production

In 2009, honey production from producers with five or more colonies totaled 144.1 million pounds, which represents a 12.0-percent decrease from 2008 (table A1.12; fig. A1.6). A 2-percent increase in honey prices, resulted in a 2009 value of production of $208.2 million, down 10.5 percent from the previous year. The distribution of honey production is widespread across the United States, although North Dakota accounted for 24.0 percent of the total production.

Fig. A1.6: U.S. Honey Production, 1989-2009



Miscellaneous

The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported several miscellaneous livestock and poultry commodities, which are shown in table A1.13.

Number of Livestock Slaughter Plants in the United States

On January 1, 2010, there were 834 federally-inspected U.S. slaughter plants. Federally-inspected plants are those that transport meat interstate and must employ Federal inspectors to ensure compliance with USDA standards. There are additional plants considered federally inspected, called Talmedge–Aiken plants. Although USDA is responsible for inspection in these plants, actual Federal inspection is carried out by State employees, who ensure that Federal regulations are being followed. During 2009, 633 plants slaughtered cattle (table A1.14), and 14 of these plants slaughtered 56 percent of the total cattle slaughtered. Six of the 276 plants that slaughtered calves accounted for 56 percent of the total, and 4 of the 504 plants that slaughtered sheep or lambs in 2009 produced 67 percent of the total number of head slaughtered. In 2009, 426 plants slaughtered goats. Hogs were slaughtered at 615 plants; 12 of the largest plants accounted for 55 percent of the total.

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas accounted for 49.8 percent of U.S. commercial red-meat production in 2009. Monthly commercial red-meat production typically reaches a low point in February. Beef and pork dominated commercial red-meat production in 2009 (52.7 and 46.7 percent, respectively).

On January 1, 2010, there were 1,917 State-inspected or custom-exempt slaughter plants in the United States, compared with 1,957 such plants on January 1, 2009. State-inspected plants sell and transport exclusively intrastate. State inspectors ensure compliance with individual State standards as well as with Federal meat and poultry inspection statutes. Custom-exempt plants do not sell meat but operate on a custom slaughter basis only. The animals and meat are not federally inspected, but the facilities must meet local health requirements.

TABLE A1.1: Livestock, poultry, and aquaculture statistics for 2009

Commodity	Inventory (1,000)	Number of operations[1]	Value of production ($1,000)	$ % of total
All cattle	93,701	950,000	31,769,067	31.2
Milk cows	[2]9,081	65,000	[3]NA	
Milk from milk cows			24,477,390	24.1
Beef cows	[2]31,376	753,000	NA	
Cattle on feed	13,642	82,170	NA	
Hogs and pigs	[4]65,327	71,450	12,762,128	12.5
Sheep and lambs (plus wool)	[2]5,630	82,000	381,047	0.4
Goats	[2]3,043	152,000	NA	
Poultry	[6]Detail	NA	31,605,602	31.1
Equids	[5]5,317	NA	NA	
Catfish	[6]Detail	[7]994	372,567	0.4
Trout	[6]Detail	[8]348	84,364	0.1
Honey	[6]Detail	NA	208,236	0.2
Total	NA	NA	101,660,401	100.0

[1]Number of operations—any place having one or more head on hand on December 31 for cattle, beef cow, milk cow, hog and pig, sheep and lamb, and goat and kid operations.
[2]Inventory as of January 1, 2010.
[3]Not available.
[4]Inventory as of December 1, 2009.
[5]Inventory as of January 1, 1999.
[6]Detailed breakout of inventory is shown in respective tables.
[7]Number of operations as of January 1, 2010.
[8]Number of operations selling trout.

TABLE A1.2: Value of production for selected agricultural commodities for 2008 and 2009

Commodity	2008 ($1,000)	Percentage of total value	2009 ($1,000)	Percentage of total value
Cattle and calves	35,608,404	12.2	31,769,067	12.3
Milk from milk cows	35,050,757	12.1	24,477,390	9.4
Poultry	35,958,353	12.4	31,605,602	12.2
Hogs and pigs	14,457,000	5.0	12,762,128	4.9
Catfish and trout, including eggs	496,616	0.2	456,931	0.2
Sheep and lambs	351,287		356,660	
Wool	32,486		24,387	
Total sheep, lambs, and wool	383,773	0.1	381,047	0.1
Honey	232,744	0.1	208,236	0.1
Total of preceding livestock and products[1]	*122,187,647*	*42.1*	*101,660,401*	*39.2*
Field and miscellaneous crops	137,673,379	47.4	127,973,691	49.4
Fruits and nuts	18,272,088	6.3	17,067,859	6.6
Commercial vegetables	12,256,840	4.2	12,496,401	4.8
Total value of preceding crops	*168,202,307*	*57.9*	*157,537,951*	*60.8*
All commodities above	***290,389,954***	***100.0***	***259,198,352***	***100.0***

[1]Production data for equids were not available.

TABLE A1.3: Cattle and calves production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
All cattle and calves	94,521	93,701
All cows	41,045	40,456
Cattle on feed	13,856	13,642
Operations with cattle and calves	955,500	950,000
Size of operation	**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**	
1–49 head	67.5 (11.4)	67.6 (11.4)
50–99 head	13.9 (0.7)	13.9 (9.7)
100–499 head	15.5 (31.2)	15.4 (31.2)
500–999 head	2.0 (13.4)	2.0 (13.5)
1,000 or more head	1.1 (34.3)	1.1 (34.2)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Calf crop	36,153	35,819
Deaths—cattle (1,000 head)	1,760	1,741
Death—calves (1,000 head)	2,314	2,323
Commercial calves slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected	942	930
Other	15	14
Total commercial	*957*	*944*
Commercial cattle slaughter (1,000 head)		
Federally inspected		
Steers	16,949	16,313
Heifers	10,091	9,742
All cows	6,160	6,140
Bulls	605	570
Other	560	573
Total commercial	*34,365*	*33,338*
Farm cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)[2]	185	185
Total cattle and calves slaughter (1,000 head)	***35,507***	[2]***34,468***
Value of production ($1,000)	**35,608,404**	**31,769,067**

Source: USDA–NASS.
[1]Production data for equids were not available.
[2]Farm slaughter includes animals slaughtered on farms primarily for home consumption. It excludes custom slaughter for farmers at commercial establishments but includes mobile slaughtering on farms.

TABLE A1.4: Milk cow production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Milk cows	9,333	9,081
Milk replacement heifers	4,410	4,516
Operations with milk cows	67,000	65,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–29 head	31.8 (1.8)	31.4 (1.8)
30–49 head	17.8 (5.1)	17.7 (4.9)
50–99 head	26.5 (13.1)	26.6 (13.0)
100–199 head	13.0 (12.5)	13.2 (12.4)
200–499 head	5.9 (12.6)	5.9 (12.3)
500 or more head	5.0 (54.9)	5.2 (55.6)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Calves slaughtered (1,000 head), federally inspected		
Dairy cows	2,591	2,815
Other cows	3,569	3,325
All cows	*6,160*	*6,140*
Milk production		
Average number of milk cows during year (1,000 head)	9,315	9,201
Milk production per milk cow (lb)	20,395	20,576
Milk fat per milk cow (lb)	751	755
Percentage of fat	3.68	3.67
Total milk production (million lb)	189,982	189,320
Value of milk production ($1,000)	**35,050,757**	**24,477,390**

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE A1.5: Beef cow production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)		
Beef cows	31,712	31,376
Beef replacement heifers	5,531	5,436
Operations with beef cows	757,000	753,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–49 head	79.4 (28.5)	79.4 (28.3)
50–99 head	10.9 (17.1)	10.9 (17.1)
100–499 head	8.9 (38.0)	8.9 (38.0)
500 or more head	0.8 (16.4)	0.8 (16.6)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Calves slaughtered (1,000 head), federally inspected		
Dairy cows	2,591	2,815
Other cows	3,569	3,325
All cows	*6,160*	*6,140*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE A1.6: Cattle-on-feed production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) for all lots	13,856	13,642
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head) for lots 1,000+ capacity		
Steers and steer calves	7,071	6,877
Heifers and heifer calves	4,100	4,068
Cows and bulls	63	63
Total	*11,234*	*11,008*

Feedlot capacity (head)	Number of feedlots 2009	Pct.	January 1, 2010, inventory (1,000 head)	Pct.	Marketed (1,000 head) 2008	Pct.
<1,000	80,000	97.4	2,634	19.3	3,914	15.3
1,000–1,999	810	1.0	438	3.2	770	3.0
2,000–3,999	575	0.7	800	5.9	1,400	5.5
4,000–7,999	340	0.4	1,010	7.4	1,760	6.9
8,000–15,999	185	0.2	1,250	9.1	2,470	9.6
16,000–31,999	132	0.2	2,110	15.5	4,210	16.4
≥32,000	128	0.1	5,400	39.6	11,080	43.3
All feedlots	*82,170*	*100.0*	*13,642*	*100.0*	*25,604*	*100.0*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE A1.7: Hog and pig production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
December 1 inventory (1,000 head)		
Breeding	6,062	5,850
Market	61,087	59,477
All hogs and pigs	*67,148*	*65,327*
Operations with hogs and pigs	73,150	71,450
Size of operation		**Percentage operations (percentage inventory)**
1–99 head	69.3 (0.9)	70.5 (0.9)
100–499 head	9.2 (2.5)	8.5 (2.3)
500–999 head	4.8 (3.5)	4.5 (3.3)
1,000–1,999 head	5.4 (8.0)	5.0 (7.5)
2,000–4,999 head	7.3 (24.0)	7.4 (24.0)
≥5,000 head	4.0 (61.1)	4.1 (62.0)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Pig crop (1,000 head)		
December–November[1]	115,030	115,115
Pigs per litter		
December–November[1]	9.41	9.62
Deaths (1,000 head)	9,086	8,790
Slaughter (1,000 head), federally inspected		
Barrows and gilts	111,461	108,950
Sows	3,502	3,243
Stags and boars	458	419
Other	1,031	1,006
Total commercial	*116,452*	*113,618*
Farm slaughter	106	116
Total slaughter	*116,558*	*113,734*
Value of production ($1,000)	**14,457,000**	**12,762,128**

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]December of the preceding year.

TABLE A1.8: Sheep and goat production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
January 1 following-year sheep inventory (1,000 head)		
Ewes 1 year old and older	3,405	3,340
Rams 1 year old and older	196	195
All sheep and lambs	*5,747*	*5,630*
Operations with sheep	82,500	82,000
Size of operation		**Percentage operations[1] (percentage inventory)[1]**
1–99 head	92.5 (32.6)	93.7 (36.2)
100–499 head	6.2 (22.7)	5.2 (20.8)
500–4,999 head	1.2 (30.2)	1.0 (31.3)
≥5,000 head	0.1 (14.5)	0.1 (11.7)
Total	*100.0 (100.0)*	*100.0 (100.0)*
Lamb crop (1,000 head)	3,710	3,690
Deaths—sheep (1,000 head)	249	235
Deaths—lambs (1,000 head)	416	400
Slaughter (1,000 head), federally inspected		
Mature sheep	122	158
Lambs	2,271	2,165
Other	162	193
Total commercial	*2,555*	*2,516*
Farm slaughter	92	95
Total slaughter	*2,647*	*2,611*
Wool production		
Sheep shorn (1,000 head)	4,434	4,197
Shorn wool production (1,000 lb)	32,963	30,862
Value of wool production ($1,000)	32,486	24,387
Value of production ($1,000)		
Sheep	351,287	356,660
Wool	32,486	24,387
Total	*383,773*	*381,047*
January 1 following-year goat inventory (1,000 head)		

Does, 1 year old and older		
Angora	132	103
Milk	215	228
Meat and other	1,548	1,542
All	*1,895*	*1,873*
Bucks		
Angora	10	8
Milk	21	23
Meat and other	154	154
All	*185*	*185*
All		
Angora	185	150
Milk	335	355
Meat and other	2,549	2,538
All goats	*3,069*	*3,043*
Operations with goats		
Angora	6,500	5,400
Milk	29,000	30,000
Meat and other	129,000	130,000
All	*150,000*	*152,000*
Kid crop		
Angora	96	80
Milk	240	252
Meat and other	1,627	1,612
All	*1,963*	*1,944*

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]End-of-year survey for breeding sheep (inventory).

TABLE A1.9: Poultry production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
December 1 total layers (1,000 head)	339,859	339,526
Annual average number of layers (1,000 head)	339,131	337,376
Eggs per layer	266	268
Total egg production (million eggs)	*90,040*	*90,359*
Number of broilers produced (1,000 head)	9,009,300	8,550,500
Number of chickens lost (1,000 head)	101,832	99,169
Number of turkeys raised (1,000 head)	273,088	247,359
Number slaughtered (1,000 head)		
Chickens—young	8,921,070	8,520,225
Chickens—mature	154,042	138,635
Chickens—total	*9,075,112*	*8,658,860*
Turkeys—young	269,165	243,949
Turkeys—old	2,100	1,819
Turkeys—total	*271,265*	*245,768*
Ducks	24,149	22,767
Value of production ($1,000)		
Broilers	23,203,136	21,811,013
Eggs	8,215,999	6,155,825
Turkeys	4,477,054	3,573,637
Chickens (value of sales)	62,164	65,127
Total	*35,958,353*	*31,605,602*

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE A1.10: Equine production, 1997, 1998, 2002, and 2007

	1997[1]	1998[1]	2002[2]	2007
January 1 following-year inventory (1,000 head)				
All equids	5,250	5,317		
On farms	[2]3,200	NA	[3]3,750	[4]4,313
On nonfarms	2,050	NA		
Number sold	540	558		
Value of sales ($1,000)	1,641,196	1,753,996		

[1]USDA–NASS (March 2, 1999).
[2]The 2002 Census of Agriculture revised the 1997 number of all equids to 3,143,328 head.
[3]The 2002 Census of Agriculture reported 3,644,278 head of horses and ponies located on 542,223 farms. In addition, there were 105,358 mules, burros, and donkeys reported. The combination rounds to 3,750,000.
[4]The 2007 Census of Agriculture reported 4,028,827 head of horses and ponies located on 575,942 farms. In addition, there were 283,806 mules, burros, and donkeys reported. The combination rounds to 4,313,000.

TABLE A1.11: Catfish and trout production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
Catfish		
Number of fish on January 1, following year (1,000)		
Foodsize	308,796	268,780
Stockers	586,069	365,370
Fingerlings	728,340	429,590
Broodfish	704	544
Number of operations on January 1, following year	1,306	994
Sales ($1,000)		
Foodsize	389,290	352,013
Stockers	8,338	7,485
Fingerlings	12,076	12,895
Broodfish	294	174
Total sales	*409,998*	*372,567*
Trout		
Number of fish sold (1,000)		
≥12 inches	40,401	41,117
6–12 inches	5,108	5,544
1–6 inches	9,025	7,926
Sales ($1,000)		
≥12 inches	72,432	68,648
6–12 inches	6,106	6,570
1–6 inches	1,433	1,695
Total sales	*79,971*	*76,913*
Eggs sold		
Number of eggs (1,000)	364,982	358,750
Total value of sales ($1,000)	6,647	7,451
Total value of fish sold plus value of eggs sold ($1,000)	86,618	84,364
Number of operations selling trout	463	348
Number of operations selling or distributing trout, or both	1,017	888

Source: USDA–NASS.

TABLE A1.12: Honey[1] production, 2008 and 2009

	2008	2009
Honey-producing colonies (1,000)	2,342	2,462
Yield per colony (lb)	69.9	58.5
Production (1,000 lb)	163,789	144,108
Stocks on December 15 (1,000 lb)	51,159	37,153
Value of production ($1,000)	232,744	208,236

Source: USDA–NASS.

[1]For producers with five or more colonies.

TABLE A1.13: Production data on miscellaneous livestock, 2007

Commodity	Number of farms	Inventory	Number sold
Milk goats	27,481	334,754	102,775
Angora goats	7,215	204,106	50,017
Meat and other goats	123,278	2,601,669	1,234,784
Mules, burros, donkeys	99,746	283,806	32,467
Mink	290	1,507,719	2,811,470
Rabbits	27,137	616,129	979,563
Ducks	31,391	3,984,982	27,321,288
Geese	18,869	177,812	161,133
Pigeons	5,369	531,489	1,294,163
Pheasants	5,313	3,773,593	10,876,586
Quail	3,983	10,611,067	39,968,045
Emus	3,621	28,443	6,540
Ostriches	714	11,188	5,697
Bison	4,499	198,234	62,890
Deer	5,654	269,537	44,210
Elk	1,917	68,251	13,049
Llamas	26,060	122,680	12,704

Source: USDA–NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture.

TABLE A1.14: Slaughter statistics, 2009

Commodity	Federally inspected plants (no.)	Slaughter in federally-inspected plants (1,000 head)[1]	Slaughter in State-inspected or custom-exempt plants (1,000 head)
Cattle	633	32,765.2	573.0
Calves	276	930.4	13.8
Hogs	615	112,612.3	1,005.8
Sheep and lambs	504	2,323.1	192.8
Goats	426	659.3	179.7
Bison	130	53.5	14.7

Source: USDA–NASS 2007 Livestock Slaughter 2009 Summary, March 2010.

[1]Includes data for the calendar year.